If you still feel sick or have symptoms weeks or months after getting COVID, you’re not alone.

What is Long COVID?
Long COVID affects people for weeks, months, or even longer after getting COVID-19. They may have difficulty carrying out daily activities because of their symptoms. Long COVID does not affect everyone the same way. The symptoms may:
- Start soon after infection or after you’ve already recovered from COVID.
- Come and go.
- Be different than the symptoms of COVID-19.
- Go away with time.

Even if you don’t feel sick when first infected with COVID-19, you can develop Long COVID symptoms later.

Long COVID may also be called long-haul COVID, post-COVID conditions, chronic COVID, and post-acute sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 (PASC).

Who is more likely to get Long COVID?
Scientists are working to answer this question. They think people are more at risk if they:
- Had severe COVID (if they were hospitalized, for example).
- Had other health conditions such as diabetes or a lung condition before getting COVID.
- Did not get a COVID vaccine.

How can I prevent Long COVID?
Get vaccinated and boosted to lower your chances of getting COVID-19 and then getting Long COVID.

What should I do if I think I have Long COVID?
Talk with your health care provider. There is no test for Long COVID, but your provider may do tests to understand what’s happening in your body. If they diagnose you with Long COVID, they will work with you to choose a treatment that is best for you, based on your symptoms.

Learn more at covid19community.nih.gov/resources/long-covid